



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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TUESDAY EVENING.....MAY 21, 1878.

In the Senate to-day the bill placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of the army with the rank of Brigadier General was so amended as to restore Gen. Grant to his rank as General, and the bill then defeated by a vote of 30 to 34—Messrs. Hill, Butler, Lamar, Morgan and Voorhees voted in the affirmative.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the Army Appropriation bill. The House has a session to-night.

Nothing is more amusing to those who "shoot folly as it flies" than the sudden and complete changes that take place, not in the minds, for that is impossible, but in the expressions of the radicals respecting individual Southern politicians, and that result solely from the votes and speeches of these Southern politicians on particular questions. But a short time ago, when somebody suggested the name of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, as a candidate for the next Vice Presidency, the radicals, throughout the length and breadth of the land, raised a howl of indignant surprise at what they termed the "brazen effrontery" of proposing "a yet warm rebel" for the second place within the gift of the people, and sarcastically inquired why not deliver the government at once to rebel hands, and install "Jeff Davis" in the White House. But even before the refrain of this had died out in the remote circles of the radical rural press, Mr. Stephens opposes the Potter resolution, and presto! all is changed at headquarters, and he suddenly becomes "that grand old man."

Should the Potter resolution result in proving that Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes colluded with those who perpetrated the presidential fraud, and received the high, responsible and lucrative positions they hold as pay for the parts they took in that fraud, and thereby rendered themselves liable to impeachment, and should Mr. Stephens vote for a resolution to that effect, their time would change again, and instead of being what he is now, that "grand old man," he would be what he was before, a "traitor" and a "rebel." Fortunately a man's character does not depend on the opinions of him expressed by either radical speakers or writers.

The "thinnest" thing we have seen in connection with the Presidential fraud, is Minister Noyes' dispatch from Paris, read in the House of Representatives with such formality yesterday, asking to be called home and put on the witness stand. In all probability the Government paid for this dispatch, but if Minister Noyes bore the cost he subjected himself to an unnecessary expense to very little purpose. If he be guilty of the crime of which he is suspected his evidence will be worthless, for mendacity has no terrors for a man implicated in a forgery; and if he be innocent his acquittal will be established by the evidence of others. The bravado of the dispatch is so apparent as to be ridiculous. The best policy for those implicated in the fraud about to be investigated is to keep quiet. When their evidence is wanted they will be subpoenaed. Offers of evidence on their part, especially when tendered as conspicuously as in the case of the man charged with having bought the French mission with the stolen vote of a State, tend only to stimulate efforts to bring them to justice, and Minister Noyes' dispatch shows that he knows much less about human nature than he does about changing election returns.

Senator Johnston's bill for a Southern Pacific Railroad was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday. The Government having, in fact, built the Union and Central Pacific railroads, it is nothing more than simple, though delayed, justice to the South, that it should at least lend its credit to the construction of one through that section that will connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and as Senator Johnston's bill for that purpose is opposed both by the Jay Gould and Thomas Scott interests, it is probably a better one for the interests of the country than any yet proposed.

A short time ago when Fredericksburg bonds had fallen to 30 cents on the dollar, they were rated at 60 cents and consolidated into new bonds. The new bonds are now worth 106, and are difficult to get hold of at that price. Readjustment in that case was certainly advantageous, but it was not forcible.

Virginia News.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: A gentleman of declining health but of good fortune, while very ill some weeks ago, expressed a wish to be married to the lady to whom he was engaged. The lady consented. A preacher was summoned. A gentleman went after a license. The preacher arrived. While the gentleman with license in hand, was ascending the front steps, the poor sick man died.

The quarto centennial commencement of Roanoke College will be held June 9th and 13th. Visitors will be carried there and returned for half fare.

Mr. Robert J. Bullington, of Richmond, and Capt. Hugh B. Walker, of Petersburg, prominent residents of their respective cities, died yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Phelps is an applicant for Major Braxton's place as collector of the port of Norfolk.

Two hundred and eighty-eight colored people were baptized by one preacher in Richmond last Sunday.

Among those who obtained patents last week was Joseph F. Johnson, of Youm Station, Virginia, for penholders.

From Washington.
[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.
SENATE.

In the Senate to-day after the presentation of sundry memorials,
Mr. Ferry reported the House bill to prevent the further retirement of U. S. legal tender notes, and gave notice that he should call it up to-morrow for consideration.

The bill to grant judicial powers to consular agents went over.
The report of the conference committee on the Military Academy bill, reporting their inability to agree with the House Committee, was made, and after remarks by Messrs. Withers and others in support of the report it was accepted nem. con. and another committee ordered and Messrs. Windom, Blaine and Withers appointed such committee.

A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the Washington monument was appointed.

After some discussion as to the order of business,
The bill appointing Gen. Shields a Brigadier General on the retired list of the army was called up and the question being on concurring in the amendment restoring Gen. Grant to his rank of General it was adopted—yeas 32, nays 28.

Mr. Thurman moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert an amendment granting a pension to Gen. Shields, of \$100, which caused a long debate after which the amendment was lost—yeas 31, nays 33.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended and it was defeated—yeas 30, nays 34.

The House bill as amended by the Senate providing a government for the District of Columbia was then taken up and its consideration proceeded with.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives, without doing any business, went at once into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, and Mr. Singleton, of Miss., spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

At the conclusion of Mr. Singleton's speech, Mr. Sparks, of Ill., addressed the House in favor of the proposed army bill. He dwelt particularly upon his friendship for Union soldiers, whether in service or out, and spoke earnestly against permitting a large standing army to be quartered on an already overburdened people.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, denies the report that any attempt will be made by the republican leaders to have the investigating committee ignored by its republican members, or object to Messrs. Butler (Mass.) or Cox (Ohio) being allowed to serve on the committee.

It was said that there was some opposition to General Hutton's serving on the committee on the ground that as he had served on the Electoral Commission, he ought not to serve on this committee, but the democrats think the objection without force.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, presented the petition of citizens of Botetourt county, Va., for the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed to report favorably the Senate bill for the construction of a dry dock on the Fort McHenry reservation at Baltimore.

A bill is to be reported for a general revision of the patent laws.

During the debate in the Senate, to-day, upon the Shields' bill, Mr. Blaine undertook to correct Mr. Thurman's history of the Senate proceedings, when the latter so completely "sat down" upon the former that he went back to get up in a hurry. Blaine is sharp, but Thurman is able, and when he makes a statement it is rash to contradict him, as Blaine has found out.

The galleries of the Senate to-day were crowded in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Conkling on the Shields' bill, but that gentleman maintained strict silence except upon a question of order.

Mr. Potter, who has been to New York, returned to-day, and the investigating committee will organize at once, and appoint sub-committees and go to work.

News of the Day.

The New York News says: A Richmond, Va., paper publishes an article relative to the movements of Central Office Detective Cunningham and two gentlemen who accompany him, and says that they are in search of the daughter of a millionaire, who left home while laboring under mental aberration. Detective Cunningham is not after the daughter of a New York millionaire, but was detailed by Superintendent Walling to find the wife of a New York specialist, who is subject to periodical attacks of dementia, and who has frequently, when in that condition, wandered from home. Her latest freak was to go to Virginia, and it is expected that she will be speedily restored to her family.

The examination into internal revenue affairs at Cincinnati discloses an extensive system of frauds upon the revenue which has been permitted to exist by the dereliction of the officials, whereby the whiskey distillers and tobacco manufacturers have been permitted to reuse stamps in defrauding the revenue.

The Chicago Times says: Sharp pointed nails are being placed upon the railings in front of stores to keep "workmen" from sitting down and discussing all day long the heartless oppression of the laboring classes.

Two vessels arrived at Baltimore yesterday, from the Bahamas, bringing seventy-two thousand pineapples.

Thos. Russell, late U. S. Minister to the Republic of Venezuela, has returned.

Letter From Gen. Grant.

The following Washington dispatch, sent by Mr. Keim, will be of interest to the friends of ex-President Grant:

"A private letter, dated at Paris and just received, from ex-President Grant, after alluding to the critical condition of the political affairs of Europe, but expressing the confident belief that the interests of peace, so strongly felt by all the Powers threatened by a disturbance of friendly relations will bring about a satisfactory solution thereof, says that he is still in the Old World, but thinks that he can prolong the absence for at least another year, though in the midst of all the interesting scenes and experiences incident to his visit, and the attention which he has received from the ruling classes as well as the people, and from municipal and civil bodies, he often longs for the day of his return to his native land. He says that the attentions which he has received have convinced him of the real admiration which the whole people of Europe, rulers and subjects, have for the greatness, enlightenment, power and progress of the United States, and that these attentions have appreciated as designated more as a token of respect for his country than a personal testimonial to himself. In the same light he regards the numerous ceremonial gifts, which have been extended to him, modestly alluding to them in a letter he long since addressed to his countrymen, and saying to himself, 'In reference to the political outlook in the United States, he says that there is yet a great work to be accomplished, and the exceptional conditions which exist in the present and immediately retrospective relations of parties will yet demand an important struggle before the political status of the country can be regarded as permanently established within the bounds of legitimate and safe political issues and party feelings. As for himself, he says that he thinks he has done his share in the public service, eight years in military command, and eight years in civil administration, and he hopes to return home after another year to enjoy the quiet of private life and the society of his friends for the days yet remaining of his life. He seeks no new responsibilities of public service and will decline them consistently, but will be ready always, as a private citizen, to do his duty to the extent of his power and opportunities."

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A dispatch from Ottawa says the Dominion Government received a dispatch from the Imperial Government yesterday afternoon announcing that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

A special from Copenhagen says the Russian iron clad Kniaz Pjarski left there on Sunday after coaling—it is understood for America.

A special from St. Petersburg reports that Prince Gortschakoff will go to Willbad as soon as he can travel.

A special from Belgrade reports that Prince Milan has pardoned the Topolo conspirators.

A Bucharest dispatch states that the Roumanian army, by orders of the Prince, has begun a forward movement eastward along the Carpathian Mountains, and is now taking its positions as follows: One division near Tergoviste, another near Pitesti, a third near Slatina, and a fourth near Craiova. A reserve division will remain with heavy artillery in Kalafat.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: Prince Labassoff, the Russian Ambassador in this city, Monday gave a reception to Russians resident here, and in the course of a brief address expressed strong hopes of peace. He, however, recommended them not to be too sanguine, as the situation was still one of great tension.

A riot occurred Monday in Constantinople before the Imperial Palace, originating with a body of refugees who were going to present a petition to the Sultan. The disturbance ceased before the arrival of the police. All is now quiet.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says, regarding the recent purporters, all that seems authentic in current rumors is that the two years' term of occupation of Bulgaria may be shortened, the number of troops diminished, a European commission instead of a Russian, and a new scheme regarding the payment of the indemnity.

A Vienna correspondent apprehends that the negotiations will not be concluded for a long time, and that the expectation of the congress meeting in a fortnight is too sanguine.

A Paris correspondent asserts that the Czar still insists that the Bessarabian question must not be submitted to the Congress.

In the Danish Riksdag yesterday the Foreign Minister said that the report about Germany's efforts to close the Baltic against the British in case of war was untrue. No such proposition has been made.

The debate in the British Parliament on the motion that no forces should be raised by the Crown in time of peace, save with the sanction of the House of Commons, opened last evening. The galleries of both Houses were crowded. The Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince and Princess were in the gallery of the House of Lords.

Russian agents are buying more ships in this country.

LONDON, May 21.—Neither this morning's news nor last night's debate in Parliament shed any new light on the situation. The debate was rather dull. The House of Commons was almost empty during the latter part of the debate. There was less than half a quorum of members present. Lord Beaconsfield concluded his speech in the House of Lords with a reiteration of the statement that the ministry was actuated solely by the wish and hope to secure the blessings of peace and maintain the freedom of Europe and the just position of this country.

The reaction from the optimistic views of last week is stimulated by the facts which are gradually becoming known concerning the Russian movements before Constantinople. Though these are stated to have been for sanitary reasons they came near precipitating a collision. The Russian line at one time pushed so near the Turkish works that the latter were manned and ammunition was served out, and General Baker (Valentine Baker) sent an aide de camp to notify the Russian commander that he would fire on him if he did not withdraw. The effect has been to attract the attention of the Turks to the comparatively weak state of that portion of their line which covers the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, which the Russians naturally desire to secure in case of hostilities. The Turks are there fore taking precautions in that direction.

Nothing has yet transpired at St. Petersburg regarding the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission. At the palace peace is regarded as certain. The last hesitations of the Emperor were overcome by a letter from Berlin counselling full concessions in view of the existence of revolutionary indications. Changes in the organization of the Cabinet are contemplated, Schouvaloff to return and take the chief direction of public affairs. General discontent is manifesting itself among the people on the subject of the concessions said to have been made to England. Prince Gortschakoff is almost everywhere pronounced incapable. He is blamed with all the unnecessary humiliation that it is said Russia has submitted to. General sympathy is now centering round Ignatieff. The very fact that he is in disfavor at court renders him popular with the masses.

LONDON, May 21.—This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette has a Berlin special saying: Many pretended Russian emigrants are passing through Germany. It is believed that they are seamen disguised on their way to America to man cruisers.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to Reuters' telegram company from Constantinople says: That an official dispatch to the Turkish representatives abroad thus describes the events which took place in that city yesterday:—About thirty refugees entered the garden of the palace inhabited by ex Sultan Murad, and raised shouts of "long live the Sultan." The sentinels opposed the entry of these men into the Palace and were fired upon, one being killed. Troops arriving the assailants were driven back. Some were killed and wounded on both sides. Ali Suavi, who appeared to have acted as organizer and leader of the attack, was killed. The affair had no other consequences. Public tranquility is undisturbed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Berlin says:—If Dr. Falk cannot be induced to remain Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Hübner, Minister of Finance, may prefer going to seconding the action of an Ecclesiastical Minister of the Roumer Mubler type. The Anti-Socialist bill will hardly be passed by the Liberals without restricting the discretionary power of the Government. The Liberals seem to apprehend serious consequences from Dr. Falk's retirement and the proposal to restrict liberty of speech and assembly. A meeting of Social Democrats for the election of delegates to a Social Congress at Gotha has been prohibited by the Prefect of Police.

Advices from the City of Mexico state that Senator Villarte has taken his seat as President Judge of the Supreme Court, abandoning his position at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. President Diaz has not filled the vacancy, desiring that the Court grant a license to Villarte to act as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and conclude the negotiations with regard to American affairs.

The Lancashire strike districts had become comparatively quiet, but a report that the military at Cleethorpe had fired on a mob of strikers caused a fresh excitement, and a renewal of the disturbances was threatened. The proposition of Alderman Pickop for a resumption has generally been rejected.

Minister Seward, in his report to the State Department in relation to the famine in China, says that sixty millions of people are suffering more or less distress. The most pitiable feature of the famine is that there is an abundance of food in the country, and it is only the lack of transportation which causes the misery and loss of life. His dispatch confirms the report

of the burning of fifteen hundred women and children at Tien tsin, in a house of mats, which had been constructed to shelter refugees from the famine district.

Letters addressed by the Spanish Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State give the official view of the situation in Cuba. One of March 23 announces the practical ending of the insurrection, and calls attention to the decree providing that Cuba shall be represented in the Spanish Cortes at the next session, under the island will be entitled to at least twenty deputies, and that its government and local administration shall be the same as in Porto Rico. The Spanish Minister also says that the only obstacle that can now retard the complete pacification of Cuba is the war cry and false promises of immediate aid which are once more sent from New York by Cuban conspirators.

LONDON, May 21.—The Manchester Guardian concludes from the reports of the proceedings of the operatives at all points in the strike district that little disposition exists to accept the ten per cent reduction even temporarily. The spinners declare that they would accept five per cent reduction only and nothing more. This attitude will prolong the strike indefinitely, but attempts to secure a compromise will be continued by Alderman Pickop and others.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.—An explosion occurred this morning in the new wing of the old Sydney mines a large number of men are in the pit, out from all help.

Sample Radicalism.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

The bill authorizing the President to appoint Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier General in the United States army on the retired list, which passed the House on April 8th by a vote of 228 yeas to 6 nays, was taken up in the Senate yesterday afternoon upon the conclusion of Senator Morrill's speech on the Financial bill. Although it was known that many Senators were opposed to the measure, chiefly on the ground that they did not desire to establish a precedent which would open the door to similar legislation on behalf of many other officers who could, with equal propriety, claim the same treatment at the hands of Congress, yet the turn that the debate took was wholly unanticipated. After the bill had been read Senator Cockrell, who had charge of it, contrary to custom, refrained from making the usual explanatory speech. This seemed to disappoint Senator Sargent, who endeavored to draw Cockrell out by asking him what reasons he had to offer for specially selecting Gen. Shields for this unprecedented favor over every other officer who had served in the army and was equally entitled to be provided for in like manner. To this Mr. Cockrell replied that he must be excused from repeating, for Mr. Sargent's benefit, the history of his country for the last forty years. Mr. Sargent then sent to the clerk's desk an amendment, which every one supposed was identical with that of which he gave notice some time ago, and which included nearly every general officer who served in the late war, beginning with "Lieutenant General" Grant and ending with Gen. Noyes, our present Minister to France. But, to the surprise of all, the amendment only contained the single name of Gen. Grant, and provided for his retirement, with the pay of General of the army. A dead silence followed the reading of the amendment, and Mr. Sargent apparently relished the sensation he had produced, for he paused to enjoy it. The short discussion which succeeded was marked by an unusually impassioned speech from Senator Orlesby, who, while exhorting Grant to the cohort, declared his inability to support the amendment. The vote upon the amendment resulted in its adoption by a vote of 30 to 28, Senator Lamar being the only democrat voting with the majority. The closing one of the sharpest and most animated discussions of the session, Mr. Cockrell charged that the amendment had been offered with no other design than to kill the bill. He said that Gen. Grant would soon to have his name used for such a purpose. If there was any one quality which distinguished Grant more than any other it was his directness. He fought in a manly and direct manner, and did not resort to subterfuge to accomplish his purpose.

Ben Hill professed great regard for General Grant, and would take great pleasure in voting for his relief if he ever found himself in no more destitute condition as General Shields. But Grant had not asked to be retired, and did not want to be retired. Mr. Hill produced a general laugh by saying, in a very significant manner, that he did not think "certain gentlemen on the other side of the chamber could retire Grant." This thrust was aimed at Blaine, Conkling and the other Presidential aspirants. Withers and Voorhees taunted Sargent with not being sincere in offering his amendment. Thurman received Sargent's proposition from the stand point that it was in conflict with the principle that unless one's pension laws, England had bestowed upon General Grant the rank of Lord Wellington, but in this country we had never extended that sort of treatment to our public servants, unless they had been injured in the military or naval service. General Grant's honor required, if any proposition was introduced for his relief, that it should stand on its own merits, and he would not be connected with the bill without his sanction. Some friends of General Grant are very indignant over it.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FRANKLIN RELICS.

Some time between the 1st and 10th of June Lieutenant Schwatka, with a search party to recover the records and relics of the Sir John Franklin expedition, will sail for the Arctic region in the Bothen. The arrangements have been completed as rapidly as possible. The search party will consist of five white men and about fifteen Esquimaux, the object being to make it as small as possible so they may be able to subsist upon the game that is met upon the route to the Cairn, where Sir John Franklin's records are supposed to be buried. The party is now made up, and will consist of Lieutenant Schwatka, W. H. Gilder and three men who previously have been upon Arctic explorations. Esquimaux Joe will accompany the expedition as a guide and will, undoubtedly, prove a valuable auxiliary. During the Polar expedition he kept the entire party, nineteen persons, alive, for 196 days, while afloat upon the iceberg, by his skill in hunting and fishing and through his knowledge of how to live in that terrible climate. He has been in New York since last Wednesday, and seems quite pleased with the prospect of returning to his native country.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Charles Town Free Press says:

Gov. Holliday, of Va., and Gov. Matthews, of West Va., have accepted invitations from the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association to visit the Home of Washington on the 14th of June. The annual council of the association will then be in session. The board of visitors, the advisory committee, delegations of members of Congress and other distinguished guests are also expected to attend, as the occasion will be of unusual interest. Gov. Matthews has sent to the vice regent of West Virginia, with his acceptance of the invitation, a liberal donation to the Mount Vernon fund.

On last Monday morning communism was denounced by the Methodist ministers of Chicago. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, who was once a coachmaker, and had worked for small wages, said: "It is not the honest, independent class that belongs to the socialists, but the disorderly, not willing to work class. The men who attend the communist meetings are those who are able to pay for beer."

Quick Freight.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A special train of 25 cars of flour which left Minneapolis on the evening of the 16th inst., via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Michigan Central, Great Western and Erie Railway, arrived in New York last evening and was delivered to the steamer for London this morning, making the fastest time ever made.

Rescued.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived steamship Niagara, from Havana. The bark Carrie E. Long, from Matanzas, which arrived on the 20th, reports, February 11th, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Matanzas, in lat. 3.17, S., long. 55.32, W. 2.0 miles off the Brazilian coast, picked up a man on a raft and in an exhausted condition, he having been there ten days. One of his companions died after being on the raft four days and was washed overboard and devoured by sharks.

Cardinal McCloskey.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cardinal McCloskey was a passenger on the steamer Pareire, which arrived here to-day, from Havre.

The Richmond State says: "About three months ago E. C. Linden and Charles Kretz, two young men hailing from Washington, came to this city and opened the Southern Tea Company at 912 Main street. At first they did a good business by selling sugars, teas, and coffee at prices less than they could be bought at wholesale. Last Friday week Linden and Kretz left here for New York for the ostensible purpose of attending a great tea sale the following Saturday, since which they have not been heard from. Yesterday several merchants of this city swore out warrants against Kretz & Linden as absconding debtors, and the sheriff levied on the stock. Mr. Paul Winston in looking over the stock of goods found that nearly all the chests supposed to be filled with fine teas contained velvet, and several bags supposed to contain coffee were filled with corn.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The information furnished you yesterday and published in your local columns, to the effect that a resolution had been offered, and voted down in the Commercial Exchange, endorsing W. N. Berkeley for Postmaster at Alexandria, is entirely incorrect. No such resolution has been offered. Most of the members of the Exchange, on the other hand, have signed Mr. Berkeley's petition for reappointment.

A resolution of a purport similar to the one to which you alluded, was prepared by an individual member of the Exchange, but upon consultation with some of the other members he deemed it inadvisable to offer it, simply because the members thought it was a matter in which they, as a body, had no especial interest. A MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE.

Dennis Donnelly, the Schuylkill Molly Maguire, who was to have been hanged at Fottville to-morrow, was to-day respite for twenty days in order to allow the condemned man time to prepare for death.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, May 21, 1878.—The receipts of grain have fallen off, but the market continues quiet, without any decided change. Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat sold at 118 and 120, with offerings of 1000 bushels. Corn is a shade better, and sold at 94 for white and yellow, and 93 for mixed; sales of 650 bushels. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats. Country produce unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, May 21.—Prices to-day ranged as follows:
Cattle, very best..... 51 a 55
Good..... 48 a 50
Medium or fair quality..... 45 a 48
Ordinary..... 42 a 45
Thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..... 3 a 38
Veal Calves, very best..... 4 a 5
Sheep, shorn..... 4 a 6
Wool..... 41 a 43
Lambs 300 lbs & 25 or 6476 per lb..... 41 a 5
Hogs, live..... 41 a 5
Cows and Calves \$20 to \$30..... 41 a 5

The cattle market to-day was opened with very little activity, and towards the close sales were effected very slowly, and prices fell off 12; the supply and quality were better than for several weeks past; most of the sales were from 5-6c. Veal Calves in good supply and fair request. Sheep and lambs still continue to arrive freely; prices are hardly as good as last week, with a downward tendency. Hogs dull and nominal at quotations. Cows and Calves are in moderate request. Market generally good.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, May 20, 1878.
Beef Cattle—Prices to-day ranged as follows:
Best Boones..... 50 a 60
Generally rated first quality..... 47 a 52
Medium or good fair quality..... 44 a 48
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows 35 a 37
Extreme range of prices..... 32 a 42
Most of the sales were from 5-6c. Total receipts for the week 1500 head. Total sales for the week 1250 head.

The market this week opened active, and at prices fully as good as last week, and these figures were generally well maintained for the best grades, there being a few cases of tops showing a slight decline. Other grades fell off a shade, in some instances 12; more particularly toward the close of the market, when trade became quite dull. The quality of the offerings was fully as good as last week, some of the tops being very superior.

Shipments from Chicago to Liverpool, by way of the different Atlantic ports, were commenced last week and are expected to continue if the venture is found to pay, as facilities from those ports offer—45 head went last week, and some 112 will go this week.

Mixed Cows—The wholesale trade is active, but at retail only moderate. We quote prices at 27-35 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts show a marked increase in number over those recorded last week. The quality differs very little, if any, from that of last week's offerings. Outside of a few relative demands by some home dealers here, for lambs to ship East, the trade has been generally slow, and prices for sheep, at least, weaker than last week, and growing more so towards the close than at the beginning of trade this morning. We quote Sheep at 44-45c per lb. Lambs 50c per lb as to quality. Receipts this week 8000 head.

Hogs—There is a large increase in the receipts this week over the number reported last week, and the quality is fully as good as it was then. Prices are a shade weaker, rather fewer being sold at our top quotations than were disposed of last week. Monday's run consisted of some 6400 head, some 1500 head being previously received since last market day. We quote at 41-45c, few selling at the latter figure, most sales being made at 50c per lb net. Receipts this week 8000 head.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Virginia 64, old 25; do 20-22; 41; Virginias, consolidated, 60-62; do 21-22; 32; past due coupons 81; Cents quiet; middling 10-11. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull and unchanged; Western dull and nominally lower; 121 bid for No 2 Western winter red spot, May and June, and 124 asked; July 122-123. Corn—Southern white steady; yellow lower; Western dull, weak and lower; Southern white 62-64; do yellow 60; Western mixed spot and May 42; June 40-41; July 40-41; Aug 38-39; steamer 44-45. Oats quiet; Southern 30-32; Western white 33; do mixed 31-32; Penna 33-34; Rye dull and lower; good to prime 50-52; Hay dull and unchanged. Sugar out at 24-25. Coffee firm, quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull at \$1 05-1.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks strong. Money 3. Gold 100-101. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and lower. Corn a shade firmer.

DIED.

In this city, at 8 p. m., on the 20th instant, JOSEPH FORD, aged 54 years. Burial from St. Mary's Church to-morrow (Wednesday) the 23d, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEE HIVES.

The patent having expired on the LANGSBROTH HIVES, they can now be furnished, complete for SIX DOLLARS. Apply to my 18-c-21. STEPHEN SWAIN.

The Commune in the South.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says:—Communism, which has heretofore been confined strictly to the North and West, is now beginning to attract some attention in the South. The organization has not yet extended itself to this section, nor has there been any well directed effort toward the propagation of the principles of the commune. It was rumored some time ago that two agents of the Commune had visited this city, that they remained a few days and then departed on a tour through the South. This is regarded as highly improbable; but if such agents ever did put in an appearance here their movements must either have been guarded with the greatest secrecy or they failed to find any element in the population here in sympathy with their social ideas and agrarian principles.

The negroes constitute the chief labor element in the South. They are ignorant, degenerate and peaceable, and since the breaking up of the Union leagues and other political organizations in which they were so long bound up in a half civil, half military sort of way, they have had no opportunity of imbibing any of the ideas, communist or otherwise, that pervade the laboring population of the North. On the other hand, the negroes have no serious cause of complaint. The great mass of them are employed on farms and plantations, where they realize a subsistence a great deal better than they formerly did as slaves, and the remainder make a respectable living as mechanics, waiters, servants and domestic of every description and in every capacity. Added to this, the negroes are in the main content. There is a small grumble about the hard times consequent upon the great depression in the tobacco business and the failure of Congress to legislate on the tax question, but beyond that the negroes are quiet and comparatively happy.